Lymnaea palustris. From 3.2 to 3.55 mi., formerly present at .55 mi.

Lymnaea auricularia. At 3.1 mi. (Leverett Pond), formerly at .8 mi. This is also wanting near the Boylston St. Bridge on the Charles River where it was first reported in this region.

Planorbis trivolvis. From .1 to 3.0 mi.

Physa heterostropha. From .1 to 3.55 mi.

Park attendants tell me that the Chinese take *V. malleatus* from the river by the sackful during the summer. Jamaica Pond at the head of the Muddy River is well populated with an introduced crayfish (*Cambarus immunis* var. *spinirostris*) and seems to have no gastropods near shore.

Due, undoubtedly, to the work on the new fills in the Charles River Basin, the Basin and the lower .4 miles of the Muddy River are very salt and support a brackish water fauna of crustaceans (*Cyathura carinata, Palaemonetes vulgaris,* and *Rhithropanopeus harrisi*). The chloride (as NaC1) at the mouth of the Muddy River is .311 to .321% ; at .4 mi., .306% ; at .9 mi., .216%.

Finally, I wish to thank Mr. Clench for assistance with the mollusks and Mr. C. M. Wareham (Chem. Dept., Massachusetts Institute of Technology) for help with the chloride determinations.

A SOUTH AFRICAN CONULINUS

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY

CONULINUS COCKERELLI, new species. Plate 6, fig. 7,

The Bluff, Durban, Natal. Type 158573 A. N. S. P., collected by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, 1931.

The shell is umbilicate, turbinate, thin, covered with a pale yellow periostracum (in the type, a "dead" shell, remaining only in shreds on the last whorl). Outlines of the spire slightly concave near the summit. Whorls moderately convex, with rather deeply impressed suture, the last whorl with evenly rounded periphery. Surface glossy, weakly

marked with fine, unequal wrinkles of growth, the apical whorl smooth. Aperture rather strongly oblique, rounded-trapezoidal, the lip thin, basal margin somewhat expanded, columellar margin dilated and reflected, half covering the umbilicus. Length 20.5 mm., diam. 16 mm., aperture 11.2 x 10.5 mm.; 6½ whorls.

This fragile shell is closely allied to *C. natalensis* (Krauss), but it differs conspicuously by its equably rounded instead of carinated periphery. In a fresh young specimen 5.5 mm. long, the periphery is nearly as sharply carinate as in *C. natalensis.* Neither specimen shows any trace of a band.

Thinking it improbable that a new species would be found at Durban I sent the type to Major M. Connolly, the first authority on South African shells, who writes as follows: "The *Conulinus* from Durban is not quite like any described species (as I have them all at hand for reference, in quantity, you may accept my word for it). The trouble is that it has no vestige of carination or I would assign it to *C. natalensis* (Krs.) without demur. It is narrower than *spadiceus,* higher than *mcbeanianus* and broader than *maritzburgensis,* with neither of which I would associate it, and no other species, such as *arenicola, carinifer, drakensburgensis,* etc. enters into the question."

It is a pleasure to name this shell for Professor Cockerell, in commemoration of his expedition through Africa in 1931.

NOTES AND NEWS

Dr. and Mrs. T. Wayland Vaughan left La Jolla August 28th for a seven months' trip around the world.

Mr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr., and Mrs. Baily have returned to La Jolla, California, after spending the summer in Philadelphia.

Mr. Horace F. Carpenter, the veteran Rhode Island conchologist, celebrated his nintieth birthday on October 19th at Edgewood, R. I., where he has lived for 52 years. An